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League OF Red Cross Societies

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OUR BULLETIN

The Board of Governors, at its last meeting, adopted the Secretary-General's suggestions for changes in the policy of the League's publication to bring it more closely into line with its avowed objects, which are: to acquaint National Societies with events of importance to the Red Cross world, to keep them informed of the activities of sister Societies, and to facilitate the mutual relations between them and their international Secretariat.

With this end in view, it has been decided to suspend the publication of the *Review and Information Bulletin* and, beginning with January 1933, to issue a monthly *Bulletin* in a less elaborate form. The contents of the new *Bulletin* will include analytical notes and practical suggestions, articles of general Red Cross interest and data on various subjects.

The ambition of the editors is to make the publication as topical as possible, but this aim cannot be wholly achieved without the helpful collaboration of the National Societies themselves. We therefore venture to hope that the Societies will help to enhance the value of our Bulletin by sending us, with the minimum of delay, any items relating to their activities which they think might interest other Societies.

The financial side of this new arrangement has been worked out so carefully that we are able to reduce the annual subscription to $1 or 5/-, and the charge for single copies to 10 cents or 6d.

THE RED CROSS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

What Is a Health Centre

Professor Nolf, Chairman of the Belgian Red Cross, in the course of a speech at the opening of the Health Centre at Boitsfort near Brussels, pointed out that the health centre is of American origin. It has varied somewhat according to locality. In Belgium, thanks to Dr. Depage, it has become primarily an organization of preventive medicine and social hygiene. It unites under one roof all the bodies concerned.

Centralization has produced the best results. It entails considerable saving in general expenses and results in prompter and better treatment than heretofore. It makes work easier and more efficient, promotes knowledge and understanding between the component institutions, and stimulates mutual esteem and healthy rivalry.

All this is too obvious for further comment. To give an idea of the intense activity soon to be developed in the health centre of Boitsfort, a list may be given of the different services to be housed there.

1) Free medical consultations for the public welfare service. The Centre will provide early treatment and so save the public hospital expenses.
2) School medical inspection and special ophthalmological, ear nose and throat, and dental hygiene services.
3) A medical gymnastic course and a course of remedial exercises, supported by the High School for Kinesitherapy.
4) Pre-natal and infant welfare clinics, under the charge of the National Child Welfare Association.
5) An anti-tuberculosis dispensary, under the direction of the Nat onal Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
6) An ultra-violet ray service for children from the infant welfare and school clinics.
7) Maternity wards. This is a new departure and it will be interesting to watch results.
8) A special shower-bath service on certain days for school children, to be available to the general public at a small charge.

The centre will also have a bureau for health education and documentary material. It will organize courses for auxiliary first aid workers of the public health and family hygiene services.

A library will be open to the public.

The Directress of the Health Centre, a visiting nurse, will give advice in practical hygiene and all necessary information in case of illness.

The Junior Red Cross will also be represented.

In short, in accordance with the Red Cross spirit, the Health Centre should be an open house to all, where the members of the medical profession can make the best use of their skill, and where the administrators will learn to understand each other and co-operate better through daily contact.

The Health Centre diffuses the light of knowledge and the warm rays of human solidarity and charity which inspire all who work there.

An Appreciation of Junior Work.

The following extract from a speech by Mr. C. K. Rogers, Assistant Deputy Minister of Education in Manitoba (Canada), is typical of the attitude now adopted by the Government in many countries towards the Junior Red Cross:

I want to express my appreciation of the work that is being done by the Junior Red Cross. As an Inspector of Schools, I saw the organization at work in frontier schools and in the schools of older settled parts of Manitoba, and wherever I saw it at work, I saw it doing things that are in line with the highest ideals of education. Through its branches in our schools, it encourages team-work, offers training in leadership, and teaches boys and girls how to organize and conduct meetings. Best of all, it teaches unselfishness and gives opportunity for service to others. Many children have been made well and happy through Junior Red Cross and now bless those who made possible the change from pain and sorrow to health and happiness.

Dr. John S. Huff, Deputy Minister of Education of the Province of Saskatchewan (Canada), expresses himself as follows on the same subject :

The health programme of the Junior Red Cross is in harmony with the content and spirit of the curriculum; in fact the curriculum recommends that Junior Red Cross Societies be organized in schools as health clubs. The course in Citizenship stresses organization of pupils for community helpfulness, and in this connection also recommends the Junior Red Cross.

Nevertheless the organization of Junior Red Cross Societies should not be looked upon by the teacher as something which must be done to meet the requirements of the curriculum, but as a golden opportunity to teach children such important principles of life as neighborliness, consideration for others, and mutual helpfulness. The Junior Red Cross in Saskatchewan offers a splendid opportunity for service of the highest type.

The Department of Education notes with satisfaction the growth in membership. It is to be hoped that all schools, where societies have been organized, will re-enrol for the coming year and that many new societies will be organized in the schools of the province.

It is interesting to note that in one case at least a school pupil, who took an active part in Junior Red Cross work ten years ago as secretary of a Branch, is to-day teacher-director of the same Branch.

Air Ambulances

Availing itself of the presence in Paris of several representatives of national Red Cross Societies, the League Secretariat, in collaboration with the *Amis de l'Aviation sanitaire* Society, arranged a group visit on November 25th to the XIIIth International Aviation Show in Paris. The group included :

Countess de Galard, Mme Barbier-Hugo and General Sieur (French Red Cross); Dr. Achtiany (Persian Red Cross and Sun); Prof. L. F. Calrón (Colombian Red Cross); Señor A. M. Canas (Costa-Rican Red Cross); Marquis de Casa

Valdès (Spanish Red Cross); Herr von Cleve (German Red Cross); Mr. Algernon Maudslay (British Red Cross); Mr. T. Steen (Norwegian Red Cross); His Exc. Suad Bey, Turkish Ambassador to France; Dr. Fr. Svendsen (Danish Red Cross); Señor Navarro Viola (Argentine Red Cross), and Mr. L. V. Virajjdes, of the Siamese Legation.

The visitors were welcomed by Messrs. Charlet and Nemirovsky in the name of the *Amis de l'Aviation sanitaire*, Mr. Swift, Secretary-General of the League, replying on behalf of the Red Cross.

Fifteen stands were visited under the guidance of M. Charlet, who explained the technical details of construction and equipment. Some of the constructors had included proper air ambulances in their exhibits, while most of the others had equipped their commercial or military planes with special devices enabling them to be rapidly converted into ambulances. It was interesting to note the number of constructors who have made provision in their standard models for carrying stretchers without involving any structural changes.

The Social Work of Nurses

The execution of the peacetime programme of the Red Cross depends very largely on the nurses who discharge social duties.

Nurses are engaged in social work in dispensaries, in home care, in teaching hygiene and nursing the sick in rural areas.

In the isolated Red Cross outposts in Finland and in Canada, in the communal hospitals of the German Red Cross, in the Latvian health centres and the French infant welfare centres, in the rural sections of the U. S. A. and again in the Philippine Islands, the Red Cross nurse, alone or jointly with a doctor, combines the work of medical and social care and, in the words of a Latvian nurse, *is called upon to be in turn visitor, midwife, school nurse, social welfare worker, the friend and mother of victims of disasters, and at the same time a pioneer in hygiene education.*

Furthermore, in Mohammedan and Buddhist countries, the Red Cross visiting nurse, with the woman doctor, alone has access to the home and can help the native women.

The Red Cross and Broadcasting

A recent census, undertaken with a view to ascertaining the present status of the wireless, reveals that there are no fewer than 35 million receiving sets now in use throughout the world, with a potential daily audience of 138 million listeners.

The immense educative possibilities of this modern propaganda medium have long been recognized by many of the national Red Cross Societies and extensive use has already been made of broadcasting for the dissemination of popular health instruction in Austria, Australia, Chili, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India Latvia, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the United States.

In several countries, the Red Cross has established special agreements with private or official broadcasting stations for the regular or occasional inclusion in their programmes of health talks, or the launching of appeals for help in the event of public calamity. In the United States, for example, the messages of the Red Cross in time of disaster are accorded precedence over all others except those emanating from the President himself.

A report recently published by the Indian Red Cross stresses the importance of broadcasting in the dissemination of health precepts among the countless millions composing the population of India. The Bengal branch, in particular, makes use of the wireless to enjoin upon inexperienced and expectant mothers attendance at one or other of its four Health Welfare Centres, where they may procure ante-natal and post-partum care, milk for their babies, and advice on child rearing. In the same way, native midwives (whose antiquated methods are largely responsible for the appalling death-rate among mothers and infants in India) are urged to attend the courses of instruction given at the centres.

The value of the radio to the Red Cross in countries where geographical or climatic conditions cut off large sections of the population from the rest of the world for months on end may readily be imagined.

It is unquestionable that, at the present day, no better medium exists for placing the elementary rules of health within the reach of all and for enlisting public interest and support in the cause of the Red Cross.

Junior Red Cross Publications

A number of interesting examples of Junior Red Cross effort in the field of publicity have reached the League Secretariat during the last few weeks.

The Belgian Junior Section, for example, has sent a supply of an illustrated calendar of monthly suggestions for the school year 1932-33.

The Peruvian Junior Section, too, has supplied the League with a collection of its latest publications, including health game charts and a health game roll of honour established on the lines of the usual J. R. C. membership roll. There is also a poster urging Juniors to plant and protect trees.

The Swedish Junior Section has issued a propaganda seal, depicting a Western and an Oriental Junior clasping hands across the world. The seal is symbolic of the spirit of international brotherhood which unites all the members of the Junior Red Cross in every land and clime, and is to be sold for the benefit of J. R. C. funds.

AUSTRALIA

Official Interest in Junior Red Cross

The little seaside home for girls, ''Cudgelo'', was the scene of an impressive ceremony on July 6th, when the newly appointed Australian Minister for Works and Health dedicated a cot in memory of one of his prodecessors in office, Dr. Richard Arthur, a stalwart friend of the Home. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering, comprising all the notabilities of the region.

In dedicating the cot, the Minister of Health declared:

I am very glad that my first official function as Minister for Health should be for such an organization as the Junior Red Cross, because it surrounds the work of children, embodying efforts by children on behalf of other children. In teaching its young members service for others, the Society is also encouraging them to take their part later on in civic responsibility.

Replying to the Minister, the Hon. Director of the Junior Red Cross stated that ''Cudgelo'' had already transformed over 700 delicate girls into strong and healthy young people. The object of the Home is to serve as a clearing-house for city children whose mothers are liable to be suddenly ordered into hospital, or for those in need of urgent care. She spoke with warm appreciation of the generous support received from the *Yandoo* Junior Red Cross Circle, which had provided some £400 for the purchase of the land and had contributed towards the building and equipment of the Home. She then handed the Minister the first donation to the Richard Arthur Cot—a cheque for £4.10.0 from the Musical and Dramatic Circle of the Junior Red Cross, which proposes to support the Cot.

AUSTRIA

Typical Junior Activities

Groups have continued to send cases of fruit to schools in mountain regions where none grows. Many of the groups took part in the celebration of Mother's Day. They gave parties and gifts to their mothers and endeavoured to show their affection in many little ways, such as helping with household duties or reciting poems extolling the virtues of motherhood.

A Junior Red Cross festival was organized in the Xth district of Vienna. A thousand Juniors, accompanied by their parents, took part in a pageant and staged performances. The children's fathers were subsequently invited to take part in a football match.

Several Viennese groups, following the initiative of some Juniors in a secondary school, brought gifts to the hospitals for incurable children, for crippled children and to the children's ward of the local clinic.

One group bought toothbrushes for a needy school in the suburbs and another bought shoes for needy pupils with the proceeds from the sale of Junior Red Cross (Cizek) postcards. Several individual members reported that they tried to be good Juniors by entertaining sick people, carrying loads for the aged and giving up their seat in the tram to old ladies. A Junior stated:

When I was ill in the hospital, my parents brought me each day a box with fruit and sweets; but there were children who only got presents on Sunday. I gave my things to the sister so that she might distribute them to the poor children. I was glad to be able to give them something.

BULGARIA

Red Cross Annual Assembly

The Bulgarian Red Cross Society held its 41st annual meeting at Sofia on May 21st-22nd, 1932. The Chairman, Dr. Daneff, traced the development of the Society during the year and recorded its endeavours, in the face of increasing difficulties caused by the economic crisis, to fulfil its obligations to the country.

The Chairman made an earnest appeal to the local sections to enlist increased support and membership in their districts, and to do all they could to increase the circulation of the Society's magazine, *Izvestiya*; this publication depends on the sections for its dissemination and is a valuable instrument of Red Cross and health propaganda. Dr. Daneff spoke with gratification of the relations of the Bulgarian Junior Red Cross with that of other countries, America in particular, and expressed appreciation of the financial support received each year from the latter. The Junior Red Cross had made immense strides in Bulgaria during the year. It now included 1,729 groups, or 390 more than in the previous year; and 120,439 members, an increase of 15,819 over the preceding year. Its cost to the Society was negligible and its steady development and the enthusiasm of its young members augured well for the future of the Red Cross.

The Society had continued its co-operation with the Public Health Service in developing the work of public health nurses throughout the country. The Nursing School occupied a foremost place in their thoughts and was widely appreciated both in Bulgaria and abroad, but it was costing a million-and-a-half levas a year and State aid was slight and irregular. An attempt was being made to induce the pupils to pay their own expenses, but the ultimate success of this was still problematical.

The Red Cross Hospital showed a very satisfactory year and had a credit balance of a million levas which would be used in the improvement of its equipment.

Dr. Daneff pointed out that the Red Cross was the only strong and nation-wide benevolent society in Bulgaria and it was doing all in its power to justify the trust reposed in it. During the year it had distributed in money 45,469 levas; in medical material 49,669 levas; in material 730,176 levas.

The Roustchouk section had constructed a tuberculosis shelter costing a million-and-half levas raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Another smaller shelter had been built by the Plovdiv section. The Red Cross possessed three canteens and seven sanatoria, supported by the local sections. The Society was continuing its child welfare work, and its free dispensaries in Sofia and some of the provincial towns were doing good work.

They supported, moreover, a home for aged men in Yamboli and a maternity hospital for indigent women in Choumene.

The Red Cross controlled 14 funds, the total

receipts of which amounted to 4,279,234 levas by March 31st, 1932.

The Chairman closed with an appeal for further material support for the Society during the coming year.

The following budget was approved for the year 1932-1933:

Receipts	7,291,000	levas.
Expenditure	7,243,658	»

GERMANY

Nursing Courses

The German Red Cross *Wernerschule* (Section III) has arranged short refresher and post-graduate courses for child welfare and public health nurses, with the following curricula:

November 21st to 26th 1932

For Child Welfare Nurses:

General professional questions.

Medical lectures: The sick child at the Hospital, The sick child at Home.

Lectures bearing a psychological and educational character:

The healthy child.
The sick child.
The intermediate state.
How to look after and converse with children.
The nurse's leisure.
Visits to institutions.

December 5th to 10th 1932

For Public Health Nurses:

Organization and activities of the Red Cross, with special reference to social welfare.

Psychological problems and their bearing on psychoanalysis and educational therapy.

Social welfare legislation and regulations.

"Winter Aid".

Present-day political economy.

The organization of the modern household.

German pictorial art (visits to museums and picture galleries).

An admission fee of 16 marks was charged for each of the above courses.

GREAT BRITAIN

New Junior Red Cross Badges

The British Junior Red Cross Journal for December 1932 announces the issue of two new badges, one for "Junior Associates" (older Juniors) and the other for *Proficiency in Junior Work*. The latter supersedes the proficiency badge for health, which will no longer be awarded, and will be issued to Juniors holding proficiency badges in First Aid and Home Nursing, who have also passed an examination with 70 per cent marks on the Health Manual.

Lantern Slides

The set of lantern slides depicting *Junior Red Cross in Many Lands* has been revised and supplemented by a number of new items, attractively coloured. They are lent to British J. R. C. links free of charge, a synopsis being supplied with them for the guidance of the lecturer.

A Mother's Gift to J. R. C.

A touching story of a mother's gratitude to the Junior Red Cross comes from a girl's school in a London suburb, the Junior members of which sent a Christmas gift, two years ago, to one of their comrades in hospital. The mother of the girl later contracted an illness necessitating the purchase of an invalid chair. Having now recovered, she has presented the chair to the Junior Red Cross Link as a token of her appreciation of their kindness to her little girl. The chair has been passed on to the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

GREECE

Air Ambulance Services

The use of air ambulances in peace-time is a topical question in most countries of the world in view of the rapid extension of this new method of transporting the sick. Even in lands where no arrangement has yet been made by the national Red Cross Society for the establishment of a permanent air ambulance service, the aeroplane has already had occasion to prove its value in emergencies, e.g. in connexion with disaster relief.

To take one of the most recent instances: the Greek Red Cross made extensive use of army aeroplanes during the Chalcidice earthquake for conveying the injured from the stricken areas to the hospital at Cavalla.

Experience has demonstrated time and time again the advantages to be derived from having aeroplanes available in time of disaster, not only for the prompt evacuation of the injured but also for the rapid conveyance of emergency staff and material to the scene of disaster.

INDIA

Junior Red Cross Developments

Keenness and vitality are the keynotes of a report made by Dr. Hamid, Director of the Junior Red Cross of India, after a recent tour of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where Junior Red Cross is a comparatively new venture.

For the sake of efficiency, the Junior groups in the Lucknow schools are restricted to 14-30 members. All were found to be well up in the elements of hygiene, first aid and home nursing, and to possess a very sound idea of what the Junior Red Cross stands for; this, moreover, is common to all the groups visited throughout the United Provinces. The Juniors of Utrathia (near Lucknow) have earned for their village the proud distinction of being the cleanest in the Provinces. This they have achieved in collaboration with, and under the direct supervision of, the District Health Authorities. The means employed (disposal of garbage, disinfection of wells, destruction of flies and mosquitoes, health propaganda, etc.,) have been too often described in these pages to need repetition here. The Juniors of this and neighbouring villages keep individual records of their service activities and are trained to carry out health propaganda by means of songs and dialogues. All practise the Health Game assiduously and are quite noticeably cleaner and smarter in appearance than their fellows.

Most of the groups visited have prepared models of sanitary wells in the school compound and tend the school gardens. Some groups devise health slogans and posters.

The Juniors in a school at Sultanpur are carrying on correspondence with a school in Minnesota (U.S.A.) and have been issued khaki uniforms and caps bearing the Red Cross emblem from the District Exhibition Fund in recognition of their services at the Exhibition. Another group is corresponding with a school in Albana (U. S. A.) and is receiving special training in Swedish drill. At a public meeting held in honour of Dr. Hamid, a group from a near-by village performed a short play on rural welfare and sang health songs; after the meeting, lantern slides and school correspondence albums were exhibited to members of the Education and Public Health staffs.

The group at Shankarganj is the oldest in the United Provinces and still one of the most active. It is composed of 42 members, working under the guidance of a particularly resourceful and enterprising "counsellor" (as the group leaders are called in India), who helps the Juniors to run a village First Aid dispensary, under the general supervision of the Public Health Department, and to keep records of births and deaths in five selected villages. The group is responsible for the sanitation of certain village areas and the members grow vegetables and medicinal herbs in the school compound, the healing properties of which hold no secrets for them.

The provincial Red Cross has presented this go-ahead group with posters, charts and first aid appliances. That international relations are not neglected amid this busy hum of activity is evidenced by the fact that the Juniors find time to correspond with groups in Canada and Czechoslovakia.

The Kondhor (Partabgarh) group specializes in health propaganda. One of the members had learned by heart the lecture: "All about the Junior Red Cross", which he recited to Dr. Hamid in Urdu. Before leaving Partabgarh, the Director called on the Deputy Commissioner, who promised to exert his influence in promoting the formation of Junior groups in all the schools of the district.

At Rae Bareilly, the Junior Dramatic Club of the Government High School gave a performance of the Junior Red Cross play: "*Game of Health*".

The situation as it emerges from Dr. Hamid's report may be summed up as follows: Junior Red Cross is firmly implanted all over the territory of the United Provinces, and the Public Health Departments in each district are fully availing themselves of the services of Junior groups in the promotion of their Village Aid schemes. The educational authorities are beginning to manifest a lively interest in the movement. Thus far, the majority of the groups have been organized only in districts with District Health Agencies. Out of 562 groups enrolled by the end of September 1932, only eight were organized in Girls' Schools; the attention of the educational authorities is being directed to this anomaly. In every place visited, the members of the Junior Red Cross were easily distinguishable from their fellows by their cleanly and alert appearance. Dr. Hamid's tour has stimulated the formation of new groups, no fewer than forty being organized in the Lucknow district alone.

JAPAN

Fire at Kamatsu A fierce conflagration broke out on October 22nd at Kamatsu, in the province of Ishikawa, gutting 1,120 houses; 6,000 of the inhabitants were affected and the damage, was estimated at 8,000,000 Yen.

As soon as news of the disaster was received, the Red Cross committee at Ishikawa despatched to Kamatsu a relief column, composed of two doctors, two nurses and a book-keeper, to render emergency care to the injured. Clothing was distributed to the more necessitous of the victims.

NEW-ZEALAND

Vice-Regal Patronage for Red Cross Their Excellencies Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Bledisloe have graciously accepted the invitation addressed to them by the newly-incorporated Red Cross Society of the Dominion to become Patron and Patroness respectively of the Society.

Lady Bledisloe has further consented to extend her patronage to the Junior Red Cross section.

SIAM

Red Cross Baby Show Among the celebrations arranged in connexion with the inauguration of a new Red Cross Health Centre at Chiengmai last winter were a Baby Show and an exhibition of suitable diets for mothers and pregnant women.

The prize-giving ceremony was presided over by H. R. H. Princess Dara and H. H. The Lord Lieutenant of Bayab Circle, and the occasion was marked by festivities. The prizes were donated by oficials and citizens of Chiengmai Province.

Health Centre No. 5 This centre, situated in the Ban Tavoy district of Bangkok, has been rebuilt at a cost of 49,198 Bahts, and was recently inaugurated by the Vice-President of the Siamese Red Cross. The funds were provided by a prominent citizen of Bangkok as a memorial to his wife, after whom the centre has been named.

Contributions to Red Cross Hospital A large estate has been made over to the Red Cross by His Exc. Phya Singh Seni and his wife, the rental from which is to be utilized for the upkeep of a ward in the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. Another Siamese nobleman has donated 3,000 Bahts to endow a bed in the same hospital.

The Siamese Red Cross Society is particularly privileged in the number and importance of the gifts conferred upon it by private individuals. Each new issue of the Siamese Red Cross Bulletin bears testimony to some fresh largesse received, either from a member of the Royal Family (which has always been one of the warmest supporters of the institution), the aristocracy, or a humble

citizen. There could be no more striking tribute to the place which the Red Cross has come to occupy in the hearts and lives of all classes of the community in Siam.

SWEDEN

Health Propaganda by Wireless

In collaboration with the national broadcasting authorities, the Swedish Red Cross is organizing a series of weekly ten-minute talks broadcast by Red Cross doctors. The health problems forming the subject of these talks will be treated in simple language intelligible to the lay mind. They will be reproduced two at a time, in successive numbers of the Swedish Red Cross Bulletin.

Accident First Aid Organizations

The speed with which help arrives is, in nine cases out of ten, the decisive factor in the recovery of victims of an accident. The Red Cross bears this in mind and instals its first aid posts where they can be most immediately effective—in factories, mines, on the roads and where crowds assemble.

The Swedish Red Cross recently installed first aid posts on the beaches of two of the most popular seaside resorts. Last summer the town council of Lund requested the Red Cross to establish further posts at Bjärred, another beach in the neighbourhood. The new posts are provided with stretchers, ropes, dressing material, and medical supplies. Red Cross posters are hung on the walls and there is a list for new members. The posts worked every Saturday and Sunday from June to August and one of them gave first aid in more than 450 cases.

UNITED-STATES

Red Cross Activities 1931-1932

The annual report of the American Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1932, contains what are perhaps the most impressive figures that have ever appeared in a report of this kind. Among the many surprising things to be learned from a perusal of this remarkable document is the fact that, during the period under review, more than twelve million men, women and children were helped by the Red Cross. This aid took the form of wheat and flour, cattle feed, clothing, shelter, garden seed, nursing advice and medical care. No fewer than 2,275 Red Cross chapters have been engaged in unemployment relief; the Red Cross led in the co-ordination of relief agencies and supplied money when local funds were exhausted.

Substantial economies have been effected in the conduct of the Red Cross, with no impairment of its efficiency. These cuts have helped the Society to meet the grave problems arising out of the sustained crisis. Outstanding among the economy measures adopted are the discontinuance of the Nutrition Service as from the end of the current fiscal year and the coalition of the Public Health Nursing, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick services. A Consulting Nutritionist will be retained, however, to advise those Chapters with nutrition programmes.

More eloquent than any detailed recital of Red Cross achievement is the following table reproduced from the above-mentioned report under the laconic heading : *Statistics of Red Cross Accomplishments, July 1st 1931 to June 30 th 1932.*

Number of Red Cross Chapters on June 30, 1932		3,639
Red Cross Membership:		
Adults		4,004,459
Juniors		6,775,508
Disaster operations in which Red Cross has been engaged in the United States and Insular Possessions		90
Foreign disasters in which Red Cross rendered aid		5
Civilian families assisted through Red Chapters		275,510
Nursing visits to or on behalf of individuals		1,357,355
Children inspected in schools		951,825
Students receiving instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick		58,453
Home Hygiene certificates issued		37,375
Classes in Nutrition and Food Selection		3,538
Children given class instruction in Nutrition		104,594
Adults given class instruction in Nutrition and Food Selection		11,094
First Aid certificates issued		68,541
Life-Saving members enrolled:		
Adults	31,405	
Juniors	41,375	72,780
Production:		
Garments		296,406
Surgical dressings		3,810,157
Braille:		
Pages produced		340,582
Volumes completed in single copy		2,813
Volumes completed in duplicate copy		3,538
Volunteers giving fifty hours or more service		88,920
Total number of Nurses enrolled during the fiscal year		2,594
Total enrolment of nurses on June 30, 1932		55,722
Red Cross Nurses in active service as of June 30, 1932:		
Public Health nurses		745
Instructors, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes		1,611
On duty outside the United States		57

In view of the statistics of accidents in the United States quoted in the last issue of the *Review and Information Bulletin*, it is encouraging to learn that several of the Red Cross chapters are establishing First Aid Stations on the American highways. It has not, however, been possible to extend this project as rapidly as had been expected owing to the multitude of other calls on the Society's funds at the present time. Pending the return of more normal conditions, particular attention is being given to the first-aid training of highway police and highways department personnel.

PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR

POINTING the way to new fields of usefulness the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies has provided a striking programme of activities for the next two years. This programme, adopted after full discussion, offers many ways of fostering the physical and moral wellbeing of the world and comes at a time when the need of the Red Cross is more urgent than ever before.

The plan of work, which follows the basic structure of the League's programme—Health, Nursing, Junior Red Cross and Relief—will be adapted to world conditions and localized to the needs of individual national Societies. The Secretariat, entrusted with the execution of the plan, faces the task with courage and confidence, convinced of the close co-operation of all Societies in furthering the high aims of the Red Cross. In carrying out the programme the first duty of the Secretariat will be to facilitate relations between it and the national Societies and to encourage their collaboration and mutual helpfulness.

The study of general Red Cross problems, of a technical and non-technical character, will be enhanced and the results of these investigations will be placed at the disposal of our members.

Contacts with national Societies, so productive of good, will be maintained through correspondence and the frequent exchange of visits between members of the Secretariat and officials of national Societies. Regional conferences will be organized and efforts made to encourage the formation of Red Cross Societies in countries where none yet exists.

Documents at the command of national Societies, concerning their organization and activities—invaluable sources of information—will be translated, adapted and distributed. Several new pamphlets, tending to increase the effectiveness of Red Cross work, will make their appearance and the Bulletin of the League will be issued in a new form. Close and lasting co-operation, with the backing and sympathy of the world through the Red Cross nationally, will be the keynote of the text.

Study committees will analyze the problems of nursing, rural hygiene, air ambulances, first aid on highways, Junior Red Cross. Already an inquiry has been started on the subject of rural hygiene. Air ambulances have been viewed and data is being assembled. First aid on the highways, even now a success, will receive further attention, and nursing and Junior Red Cross investigations will be under way soon after the beginning of the year. Studies of this character have in the past made conspicuous contributions to the work of the League and great hopes are held out for the future.

In order to make first-hand surveys of the needs of national Societies, visits will be made by members of the Secretariat to many parts of the world. The importance of undertaking activities in countries outside Europe is very great and will be emphasized. Central and South America especially will receive attention and the Far East will provide its quota of useful information.

Preparation for Junior participation in the Tokyo Conference, a study of Junior and Senior membership, issuance of Junior manuals and competitions among secondary school pupils, will occupy the Junior Red Cross section of the Secretariat.

The International Relief Union, in which the national Societies and the International Red Cross will play an important rôle has come into force and the Florence Nightingale International Foundation must also be helped to realization. There are manuals to be perfected—one on relief organization and the other a medical manual for merchant seamen.

Two regional conferences will be organized —one at Prague of the Central European Societies, the other at Rio de Janeiro, if the Red Cross of Brazil believes the time opportune. Then, during the year, preparation also will be begun for the International Conference at Tokyo in 1934.

It is hoped that many officials and executives of Red Cross Societies will visit the Secretariat for study and training. These visits are of the utmost importance to the Secretariat as well as to the students.

Indeed, before the Secretariat lies a very busy and useful year.

ERNEST J. SWIFT,

Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

by Dr. BOHDAN ZAKLINSKI,

Director General of the Polish Red Cross Society

The Red Cross in Poland has been severely affected by the economic crisis. It has had to curtail normal activities because of diminished receipts. At the same time it has been far from indifferent to widespread distress and to its chief cause, unemployment. It has concentrated a large share of its attention on relief to the unemployed and, in spite of financial difficulties, it can show a record of great progress in social work during the year and a ready response to the special demands of the times.

THE Polish Red Cross has placed the formation and training of first aid units in the forefront of its first aid organisation. It has provided for the formation of at least one unit by each local section, but the programme has not been fully carried out yet. In all, 178 units were fully equipped in 1931. Training is covered by two stages. In the first, district committees train head teachers who in turn train the teachers of the units. The latter organize first aid units in the local sections and act themselves either as leaders or as assistant leaders of units. The total number of teachers was 474 in 1931, including 33 head teachers and 441 teachers of units, 287 of whom were unit leaders and 154 assistant leaders. Training covers first aid in accidents and disasters and the organization of defence against aerial and chemical warefare.

It will be remembered that the Red Cross took the lead in organizing a course in defence against gas at the University of Warsaw for the special benefit of medical officers of health.

During the past year the Red Cross also started a life-saving course which was attended by the special life-saving teams organized by the Gdynia section for the benefit of dwellers by the sea. Red Cross headquarters provided a study visit for Red Cross district inspectors. It will be recalled that the Red Cross recommended the appointment of an inspector in each district committee to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of the different local sections.

The special course organized by headquarters has been found useful in giving the district delegates a first hand experience of various phases of Red Cross work and in bringing greater uniformity into their methods.

FIRST AID ON THE HIGHWAYS

Steady progress was made in the organization of first aid posts on the highways, which was begun half way through 1930. During 1931 the Red Cross provided 1223 first aid boxes for motorbuses and 796 for posts on the highways. In most cases the highway posts are paid for by the municipal authorities, and the Red Cross is responsible only for the training of the staff and the replacement of first aid materials.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The Red Cross has worked in close co-operation with the Central Unemployment Relief Committee and with district and local organizations, and has been represented on their committees. Red Cross relief has varied according to local needs and conditions, but has generally taken the form of hot meals to the unemployed and their families. Medical materials, clothing and linen, canteens in public schools, free medical help, etc. The Junior Red Cross has played its part in the work, particularly in the provision of school canteens. Unemployment relief has been extended to Russian refugees in Poland, and the relief committee has received considerable supplies of clothing and food from the Red Cross.

FLOOD RELIEF

In the spring of 1931, part of the province and the town of Vilno were flooded as a result of the sudden rise of the rivers Vilejka and Vilenka which drove some thousands of people from their homes. The Red Cross district committee of Vilna lost no time in organizing relief, first aid posts, food depots and shelters, and in distributing linen, clothing and footwear. When the flood subsided, the Red Cross disinfected the houses that had been under water. Over 2000 houses were renovated and rendered habitable. In other districts where the number of victims was over 16,000 the district committee was helped by Red Cross headquarters which sent relief in kind (linen and clothing) and disinfecting units provided with disinfectors and apparatus for the filtration and sterilization of drinking water.

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WORK

The district committee of Vilno has also carried on the campaign it began three years previously against trachoma. Two mobile medical units have examined and cared for 57,380 patients in the course of the summer.

The district committee of Upper Silesia has been active in work against social diseases and in particular in the protection of children against tuberculosis. Red Cross progress in this field was steady throughout the year: the two existing venereal disease dispensaries

were increased by six; two new anti-tuberculosis dispensaries brought the total up to 17. During the summer, 2,741 children under 14 benefited from the holiday camps organized by the committee at the seaside, in the mountains and at the thermal stations.

THE TRAINING OF NURSES

The training period of Red Cross nurses was raised during the year from 2 years to 2 years and four months. At the beginning of the school year 1931, 52 new pupils were enrolled at the Warsaw school and 31 gained the state diploma at the end of their course.

The Poznan school for Red Cross nurses has been enlarged and can now take 51 pupils.

All the district committees have organized 6 - month courses for voluntary aids.

Three polish nurses gained the Florence Nightingale medal in 1931.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

At the end of the year 1931 the Junior Red Cross could count 891 groups, 33 local committees, and 11 district committees. Almost all the groups have taken an active part in unemployment relief, either directly by forming school canteens, by making and distributing clothing, sending children to holiday camps, etc., or indirectly by helping groups of parents in the same work. With rare exceptions all the groups are engaged in health propaganda through first aid courses, lectures, lantern slides and supervision in school. Many groups have chemists stores for the use of their poorer friends and sometimes for that of the local population. Most groups keep up a large school correspondence with other countries and, in 1931, Polish Juniors sent abroad 284 albums and gifts.

Junior Red Cross groups in the Universities have also made good progress. In addition to the group already in existence at Warsaw, a new group of more than 80 members has been founded at Lwow.

PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

The Red Cross keeps in constant touch with two great publicity agencies and with the Polish Broadcasting Service. Articles and news are often inserted in the Press of Warsaw and the provinces. Each year an intensive propaganda campaign is organized for the "Red Cross Week". It consists of lectures and talks, the distribution of tracts, pamphlets and loose sheets, and the giving of lantern lectures, etc. In 1931, almost all the Red Cross committees took an active part in the campaign.

Over and above its two reviews the Polish Red Cross published several propaganda pamphlets during the year including two in French.

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It will be seen that the Polish Red Cross has made considerable extensions in its work during the last few years. It has had great difficulties to overcome and a multiplicity of different problems to solve. It has found constant sympathy and support both among the state and municipal authorities and among the population at large in the fulfilment of its many duties, It can look back proudly on a record of past achievement that will be a valuable encouragement in extending and perfecting its endeavours in the future.

SCHOOLS OF NURSING ON A FEE PAYING BASIS

THE question of the payment of fees by student nurses in schools of nursing is one to which more and more importance is being attached. Until recent years, in some countries the custom has been to provide all tuition, board and lodging and uniform, and to give the student nurse a small monthly allowance to cover incidental expenses such as text-books, etc. This custom has grown until it has now come to be considered a salary for the services which the student nurse renders the hospital.

During the last few years a very noticeable and fundamental change has been taking place, and certain of the more recently established schools of nursing in Europe require the payment of fees by student nurses duringt heir training, which varies from two to three years according to the country. This appears to have certain advantages which cannot be overlooked, especially in countries which are endeavouring to raise their standard of nursing and to place their schools of nursing on the same sound educational and economic basis as other pro-

Supplement to the January, 1933, issue of the
Bulletin of the League of Red Cross Societies,
2, Avenue Velasquez, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL POSTER COMPETITION

THE League of Red Cross Societies recently organized a competition for the twelve million members of the Junior Red Cross throughout the world for the production of a poster illustrating the Junior Red Cross ideal.

The League thought it would be most interesting to open the competition to children already imbued with the Red Cross spirit. It was hoped to get posters equally excellent in inspiration and in execution, and good enough to be hung in class-rooms throughout the world as a striking illustration of the leading part played by Juniors in the Red Cross peacetime programme.

Expectations were fully justified. The competition was thoroughly successful and caused a wide diffusion of Junior Red Cross ideas.

The competition was conducted in two stages : first, national competitions organized by the national societies and then an international competition for the best posters previously selected.

The national competitions were organized with the support of the Ministries of Education and awakened great interest both among the teachers and the children of the primary and secondary schools. The high quality and the variety of subjects of the posters made the various exhibitions valuable interpretations of Junior Red Cross work.

A hundred and twenty posters from twenty-two countries reached the League for the international competition. The jury met during the sitting of the XIIIth meeting of the Board of Governors; it consisted of members of the Board and of artists from many different countries. The illustrated supplement shows reproductions of posters which gained prizes and mentions.

The children worked in a spirit of co-operation rather than of emulation. They regarded the competition as a chance to be of use to the Red Cross and to prove their faith in its work. Their posters are like banners proclaiming the ardent desire of the Junior members to be physically and mentally fit, to give practical service towards the mitigation of suffering and to work in the cause of international good will.

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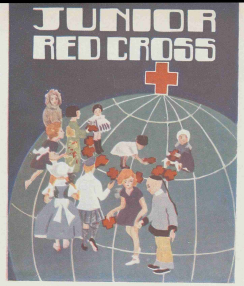

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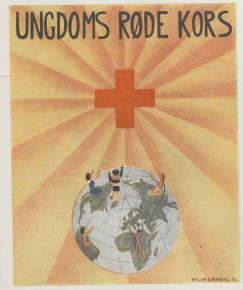

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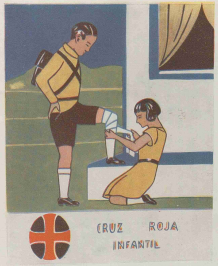

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PRIZE-WINNING POSTERS (Category A)

No. 3. 2nd Prize: André Thomas, *France*.
No. 5. Honourable Mention: Tetsuo Kawahata, *Japan*.
No. 6. Honourable Mention: Margrit Egli, *Switzerland*.
No. 7. 1st Prize: Phœbe Jane Albert, *United States*.
No. 9. Honourable Mention: Mary McInnis, *Canada*.
No. 12. Honourable Mention: Ladislav Laska, *Czechoslovakia*.
No. 13. 3rd Prize: Greta Jost, *Austria*.
No. 15. Honourable Mention: Shyam Narain Lal, *India*.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

INTERNATIONAL POSTER COMPETITION

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PRIZE-WINNING POSTERS (Category B)

No. 1. 3rd Prize: Hadgi Ivanova Tzvetana, *Bulgaria*.
No. 2. 2nd Prize: Eleanor Eastin, *United States*.
No. 4. 1st Prize: Marguerite Barrio, *France*.
No. 8. Honourable Mention: Isabelle Dufossez, *Belgium*.
No. 10. Honourable Mention: Donato Arminio, *Italy*.
No. 11. Honourable Mention: Helen Lindberg, *Denmark*.
No. 14. Honour, Mention: Maria de los Angeles Buezas, *Spain*.
No. 16. Honourable Mention : Angèle Malclès, *France*.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

Imp. Union, 13, rue Méchain, Paris.

fessional schools in the country. When the school of nursing is placed on the same basis as other professional schools, it is claimed that it tends to attract educated women into the profession and that the discontinuance of salaries and allowances releases funds for better teaching equipment and better supervision of the student nurses. One of the common arguments against this system is that it prevents many women who are well educated and suitable for nursing, but who cannot afford to pay fees, from entering the profession. The difficulty is overcome by the granting of scholarships to suitable candidates unable to pay for their full training. This argument is confirmed by the reply to inquiries received from France, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Italy where schools of nursing have been organized on a full or partial fee paying basis.

In France the fees required are : registration 100 francs, tuition 275 to 450 francs per year; board and lodging 4,000 to 7,000 francs according to the school. The cost of uniform varies according to the school from 300 to 400 francs for indoor and 800 francs for outdoor. Scholarships are awarded by the State or Department and generally cover about a third or half of the actual cost.

In Poland the schools of nursing, including Red Cross schools, are organized on a fee paying basis as they are only partly endowed and must be self supporting. In the five principal schools in Poland the fees for registration vary from 50 to 125 zlotys (one zl.=2.85 francs) tuition fees 76 to 250 zl. a month. In other professional schools in Poland the fees are 50 to 100 zl. for tuition and the student nurses provide their own board and lodging.

Five to ten full scholarships are awarded annually by the school committee as well as a number of partial scholarships which cover board and lodging, the student nurses being required to pay their registration and tuition fees. Any student accepting a scholarship is under an obligation for three years or graduation, to accept the post recommended her by the school committee.

In Poland, the demand for nurses is still greater than the supply and all schools have more candidates than they can admit. All professional schools require fees, and the fact that schools of nursing are organized on the same principle tends to maintain a high standard of recruitment.

In Hungary the State school of nursing in Budapest and the school of nursing at Debreczen require the payment of fees. The school at Debreczen requires a registration fee of 14 pengös (1 pengö=4.45 francs); 60 pengös a month for tuition; board and lodging are free. The State school in Budapest require 120 pengös for uniform and 100 pengös monthly for board and lodging. The parents of students are asked to provide five to ten pengös monthly for pocket money. These fees have been based upon those paid by students in training schools for teachers.

Full or partial scholarships are awarded out of State grants. Nurses who accept them are under an obligation to work for one, two or three years, according to the amount of the scholarship, in a remunerated post.

In Hungary, the payment of fees has only recently been introduced but it tends to create a favourable public opinion towards the nursing profession and already the standard of recruitment has improved.

In Bulgaria, the Red Cross has recently instituted a system of fees. The student nurses pay 800 leva (one leva=0 fr. 18) a month for tuition during the preliminary period and 600 leva monthly for the remainder of their training. In other professional schools in Bulgaria the students usually pay tuition fees amounting to 2,000 to 3,000 leva per year but such schools do not provide board and lodging. Scholarships are provided by the Bulgarian Red Cross and other sources.

In Czechoslovakia, schools of nursing require fees amounting to Kc. 300 monthly. These include registration, tuition, board and lodging and are slightly lower than those required for other professional schools, i. e. domestic science and agriculture. Scholarships are awarded by the Ministry of Health and the Red Cross, the students being under an obligation to remain in the service of these bodies for a period of years.

In the training schools for nurses of the Italian Red Cross the student nurses pay fees amounting to a total of 2,000 lire which include board, lodging, tuition and uniform for the two years. Scholarships are awarded by private persons or other institutions wishing to have well trained nurses. Evidence tends to show that, in Italy, schools on a fee paying basis attract a better educated type of student.

HOVV A RED CROSS LOCAL COMITTEE ANSVVERED A CALL FOR HELP

BY COLONEL M. MARINKOVITCH

Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Red Cross

The aid of the Yugoslav Red Cross is frequently sought in relieving the havoc wrought among the agricultural population by natural disasters. Last year, an earthquake and an abnormally dry season placed a heavy strain on the resources and activities of the Society. Thanks, however, to the efficiency of the relief services organized by its local committees, it proved equal to the task. This year again, the Red Cross rescued hundreds from possible death and certain misery by its prompt intervention at the time of the Save floods. Colonel Marinkovitch, Secretary-General of the Yogoslav Red Cross, has kindly consented to narrate, for the benefit of our readers, the story of the gallant efforts made by a small local committee to mitigate the ravages caused by the floods.

THE spring rains, which were particularly abundant in 1932, resulted in widespread floods on the lower and middle reaches of the River Save (a tributary of the Danube). The unfortunate inhabitants, compelled to abandon their homes, personal belongings and herds, turned instinctively to the Red Cross for succour. Their trust was not betrayed. Help, doubly efficacious by its promptitude, was forthcoming wherever a local Red Cross committee was to be found; if the committee's resources were inadequate, they were supplemented at once by liberal grants from headquarters. The local committees were thus able to cope brilliantly with a situation which, at first sight, might well have appeared hopeless.

Their first care was to ensure the safety of the peasants and their herds, and to provide them with food. In this gigantic undertaking, they were generously seconded by the Central Committee which sent them 158,000 dinars in cash, ten truck-loads of provisions and sundry articles of clothing which were distributed among the inhabitants of Biyelina, Sremska, Mitrovitza, Chid, Bosna Brod, Rouma, Martinzi, Babina Greda and twelve other localities.

We shall now see how the emergency was dealt with by one of the more typical local committees—that of Babina Greda.

The Save burst its dams at Babina Greda during the night of April 14th to 15th. Within an alarmingly short space of time, all the surrounding countryside was under water and, but for the providential arrival of a military relief column, many of the inhabitants must have perished. The vanguard of the fugitives —famished, bedraggled, carrying their children in cradles or in their arms—began to invade the neighbouring towns on April 16th. The hearts of the inhabitants went out in pity to these unhappy people, overtaken by adversity in the midst of their slumbers.

The Babina Greda Red Cross committee was naturally the first to take action. Its task of feeding, sheltering and caring for the refugees was greatly facilitated by the public, whose native sentiments of brotherhood and hospitality were still further stimulated by the terror which they had so lately experienced. Each one, from the richest to the poorest, gave according to his means to ease the plight of his less fortunate brethren.

The members of the local Red Cross committee were constantly on the scene of the disaster. The municipality, recognizing the necessity of centralizing the relief operations, left the Red Cross a free hand and assured it of its entire support and collaboration in any measures adopted. The local fire brigade spontaneously placed itself and its material at the disposal of the Red Cross, while the Babina Greda dairy co-operative, with praiseworthy alacrity, undertook to distribute free milk to the refugee children.

Accommodation was found for the first batch of refugees in the school-house at Babina Greda. They were allowed to choose their own monitors, who were entrusted with superintending the ventilation, heating and cleaning arrangements, water supplies, distribution of food, etc., With the co-operation of members of the fire brigade, the committee organized a night watch to patrol the dormitories and see that the regulations as to smoking, etc., were not infringed. For the most part, cooking was done in common.

The fire brigade, again, was requisitioned to make daily rounds of the neighbouring villages collecting offerings of food supplies, cooking utensils, crockery, etc.

Several of the women had brought young babies with them, and this necessitated finding milk for them and tubs for baby's bath. This responsibility was assumed by the Red Cross, which also took charge of the welfare of the older children whose heads were shaved to eliminate vermin. Cloth, garments and body-linen were collected and distributed to the destitute mothers for their children, each receiving a few lengths of material and a change of

underclothing. Medical control was very strictly exercized through daily examinations of doubtful cases brought to the attention of the Red Cross doctors by the superintendents; each refugee suspected of harbouring the germs of a contagious disease was promptly segregated.

On April 18th, a fresh batch of 180 refugees arrived and accommodation had to be found for them in private houses. The local committee detailed eight of its members to act as billeting officers.

By this time, the number of flood refugees had reached 460. To relieve the Babina Greda committee of part of its burden and to leave space for other refugees, 187 of them were transferred to Gounditze after consultation with the Red Cross committee of that locality. The arrival of the refugees' cattle threatened to complicate matters, for the peasants at Gounditze were short of forage even for their own beasts.

At this juncture, the local committee decided to send a pressing appeal for financial assistance to Red Cross headquarters in Beograd, to the provincial committee of Ossiyek and to two private organizations. On April 22nd, a grant of 2,000 dinars was received from headquarters which—after an enquiry among the local tradespeople had elicited the fact that there was no likelihood of a shortage of food—was converted into forage for the 204 heads of cattle brought by the refugees.

The temperature having risen, steps had to be taken to evacuate the school premises at Babina Greda and to find quarters for those refugees who could not be separated from their children. To this end, the Red Cross set to work to render the municipal depôt habitable; this involved piercing the walls to make windows. At the same time, all the unoccupied beds of the commune were requisitioned for nursing mothers, the men sleeping on straw pallets on the floor.

As soon as the school had been evacuated, the premises were disinfected, but the central kitchen continued to provide food for the refugees. A regular day service was organized at the kitchen by members of the local committee working in shifts; the cooking was entrusted to the womenfolk of the refugees, who were issued each evening the necessary quantity of provisions for the morrow.

It was deemed advisable to extend Red Cross supervision to the persons billeted in private houses, to ascertain that their feeding and health conditions were satisfactory and, by keeping in touch with the inhabitants, to encourage them to persevere in their charitable efforts.

The Babina Greda committee was responsible for the refugees from the moment of the catastrophe until May 18th. During this time, no complaint of any significance was registered. The entire operation was carried out without a hitch.

From April 19th to May 8th, the Red Cross was providing two meals a day for 2,140 people. From then on, the number steadily decreased as the refugees discovered means of shifting for themselves, until, by May 18th, only 33 persons were still in receipt of food. During the first week, three meals a day were provided but, as the refugees grew in number and appeared likely to remain for some time, it was decided to suppress breakfast and to serve only a midday and an evening meal. The rations were composed mainly of bread, potatoes and bacon, or bread with pork and beans. On Sundays and holidays, the menu was enriched by the addition of meat and vegetables.

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The foregoing account throws an interesting light on one important phase of the mission of the Red Cross in peace-time. Unfortunately, such committees are not to be found everywhere in Yugoslavia, for lack of members to form them. Nevertheless, it is difficult to imagine any better channel for the exercise of human sympathy and brotherhood than the Red Cross, which enables us to aid our neighbours and fellow-men in distress without any kind of obligation or constraint, simply obeying the dictates of a compassionate heart. The modest contribution which the Red Cross asks of its adherents could not possibly be regarded as a burden on the budget of any citizen who is alive to the misfortunes and sufferings of his fellow-creatures. If, however, this labour of love is to be directed into the most efficacious channels, we must strive to form in each town and village a Red Cross committee through which we can help one another, not only in times of stress but in the normal course of everyday life.

The mission of the Red Cross in time of peace is to protect life and, through hygiene, to guide the public towards the formation of habits which will keep them in health, which, as all the world knows, is an essential condition to happiness. This mission the Red Cross is everywhere accomplishing, wholeheartedly and with signal success.

OBITUARY

Dr. G. van SLOOTEN AZN. (1875-1932)

On December 14th last, the League Secretariat was apprised by telegram of the sudden death of Dr. G. van Slooten Azn., Secretary-General of the Netherlands Red Cross.

This unexpected news was a tragic surprise to all those who had had the privilege of knowing Dr. van Slooten-Azn.

Dr. van Slooten was born at Harlingen, in the Netherlands, on August 30th 1875 and studied at the University of Amsterdam, where he took the degree of Doctor of Law in 1900. He soon acquired a brilliant reputation in the legal profession and became successively Chairman of the Military Tribunal and Counsellor at the Court of Appeal, governmental delegate at the International Conferences of Maritime Law at Brussels and member of the permanent bureau of the International Maritime Committee. In 1924, he was appointed Netherlands delegate to the League of Nations for maritime questions and Vice-Chairman of the International Law Association. He presided the Hungaro-Yugoslav Joint Tribunal and later the Standing Commission for Germano-Estonian Conciliation.

Dr. van Slooten Azn. was Secretary of the Netherlands Association for International Law and represented his country at the 6th Assembly on Private International Law at The Hague in 1927. He represented the Netherlands Government and Red Cross Society at the special Red Cross conference in Berne.

As Chairman of the commission appointed by the Netherlands Red Cross to organize first aid on highways, he was instrumental in the setting up of the 331 posts now functioning on the Dutch roads.

He took an active part in the International Red Cross Conferences and played a leading rôle in the organization of the historical XIIIth International Red Cross Conference at The Hague in 1928. In his capacity as a member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board of Governors of the League, he brought to the International problems of the Red Cross for several years that ripe experience, enthusiasm and unerring judgment which characterized all his understakings.

No aspect of Red Cross activity left him indifferent; he foresaw an ever-widening field of action for the Red Cross which he looked upon as one of the most powerful factors for the establishment of friendly relations between peoples.

The League of Red Cross Societies associates itself with the Netherlands Red Cross in mourning the loss of this great servitor of the Red Cross.

ROBERT E. OLDS (1875-1932)

The sudden death in Paris on November 24th of Colonel Robert E. Olds deprives the Red Cross of one of its most loyal and able friends. Colonel Olds was a man of international repute, a great lawyer, a man of wide and liberal interests and a great American. In many of the troubled negotiations of the last fourteen years since the War, he played a leading part. From 1925 to 1926 he was first Assistant Secretary and later Under Secretary of State to the Government at Washington; he was a member of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations and had recently been nominated by Mr. Norman Davis, head of the American Disarmament Commission, to alternate with him on the League Financial Commission. He had been a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague since December 1931, a member of the Reparations Commission since October 1929 and an American member of the permanent international commission provided by the treaty of conciliation between the United States and Finland.

Colonel Old's connection with the Red Cross was a long and singularly distinguished one. In January 1918 he was sent to Paris by the late Henry P. Davison as counsellor of the American Red Cross Commission to France. He was then named Commissioner of Red Cross operations in Europe. In 1923 he was appointed member for the United States of the commission set up by the 12th International Conference at Geneva to report on a plan for a world organization of the Red Cross. In 1927 and 1928 he was a member of the Central and Executive Committee of the American Red Cross.

Colonel Olds had frequently represented Judge Payne on committees of the League of Red Cross Societies and had been a member of the Study Committee of the League. He had served on the Preparatory Committee for the Ciraolo Scheme which paved the way for the International Relief Union. His sudden passing removes one of the greatest friends of the Red Cross and the world loses a generous and trusted international collaborator.

The League of Red Cross Societies sent a wreath and was represented at the funeral by the Secretary General, Mr. Ernest J. Swift. Judge Payne, Colonel Bicknell, Colonel Draudt and Mr. Swift sent sympathetic messages to Mrs. Olds expressing the loss the whole Red Cross world felt in her husband's death.

A DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE

One of the guiding principles of the Swedish Red Cross is to avoid the narrow rut of self-contained action, with medical, nursing and other activities confined in a water-tight, Red Cross compartment. Instead, it welcomes the co-operation of all, drawing freely on the nation's resources and diverting to the service of the Red Cross the wealth of knowledge that the medical and allied sciences can give, and do give, open-handedly.

A remarkable exemple of how a Red Cross Society can collect and then distribute knowledge for the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering is to be found in the Dictionary of Medicine recently published in Sweden (1). Many other more or less popular works on medicine have already been published in Sweden. But this work is characterized by certain features which give it a unique position. Thanks largely to the prestige the Swedish Red Cross Society enjoys, it has not only been able to secure the cooperation of several of the leading authorities on medicine in Sweden, but it has also been sure of selling its book in great numbers throughout the land. In spite of the comparatively high price of 45 Crowns, over 6,000 copies were sold within a few days of publication.

Prince Charles of Sweden, President of the Red Cross, has written a preface, to the dictionary, which may be translated as follows :

> "If the Red Cross hopes to contribute towards the improvement of health—and that is its earnest desire, for health is one of the most priceless possessions of mankind—it must seek to teach the people how to prevent and cure the diseases which lie in wait for them.
>
> "I hope, therefore, that this work, intended as it is for the mass of the public, will soon be accorded a place in every Swedish home. Ignorance of medical resources should today no longer be an excuse for neglecting one's health.
>
> "The profits from the sale of this book will be utilized by the Red Cross for the furtherance of public health. I consequently have the best of reasons for recommending it to the Swedish public."

A valuable feature of this work is the alphabetical arrangement of the subjects. The reader is thus enabled quickly to find what he wants, and whether he wishes to study abdominal pain, cough or itching, he has only to look up these terms to find the references to the most likely causes. The many cross references add greatly to the usefulness of this book.

The objection will, of course, be raised in certain quarters that such a work is calculated to promote introspection, self-diagnosis and self-treatment, with both diagnosis and treatment wrong. The editors have been alive to the possibilities of this abuse of their book and they have taken the greatest pains to refer the reader constantly to his doctor. They have also avoided all but the simplest and most urgent medical and surgical problems, and there is little chance of the reader being mystified and misled by obscure dissertations on complicated ailments. So far from replacing the doctor, this book should prove one of his most useful allies as in many cases it will induce the reader to consult him at a comparatively early stage of his disease.

Thanks to the conciseness with which every subject is handled, the editors have been able to enlarge their field to such an extent that not only anatomy, physiology and pathology are dealt with, but also such kindred subjects as chemistry and physics. The many illustrations and coloured plates add greatly to the attractiveness and helpfulness of this work. Considerable space is devoted to the elements of public health and the problems of food preservation, pure drinking water, housing and the like. There is also a very useful table giving the food values of the most important comestibles, with their vitamin contents. First aid and allied subjects are also dealt with thoroughly. Under the headings: Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross, a summary is given of the history of the Red Cross in the international domain, and of the development and activities of the Swedish Red Cross.

This is an age when the public insists on familiarizing itself with sex problems. The editors have not shirked this issue. Instead, they have dealt freely and frankly with it, and with such kindred subjects as psychoanalysis. One of the most difficult problems they have had to deal with is that of drugs. There are thousands on the market, proprietary and others. But in this book only the drugs which have stood the test of time are mentioned. In the case of such a drug as aspirin, the cheaper synonym is given. Mention of such comparatively dangerous drugs as veronal is amplified by an account of how to treat cases of poisoning by them. The contents of a household medicine chest and first aid outfit are enumerated.

In its Medical Manual for Seamen, the Norwegian Red Cross Society has published a somewhat similar work. Both these books not only redound to the credit of their sponsors, but should also prove an encouraging gesture to other national Red Cross Societies whose activities and responsibilities would warrant a similar venture.

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(1) *Svenska Roda Korsets Medicinska upplagsbok*, compiled by G. Dahlberg and Prof. J. V. Hultkrantz. Stockholm, Norstedt and Söner, 1932. Pp. 1058, illus.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Standing International Commission on First Aid on Highways

As announced in the *Review and Information Bulletin* for December, 1932, the Standing Commission on First Aid on Highways met at League Headquarters on November 24th under the chairmanship of Dr. Pierre Béhague.

The following were present: Mr. E. Dronsart (Belgian Red Cross): Mr. E. Clouzot (International Red Cross Committee); Major Petersén (League of Red Cross Societies); Mr. A. Defert (Administrator of the French Touring Club, M. P. de Bernonville (secretary), *permanent members.* Mr. A. Maudslay (British Red Cross); Herr von Cleve (German Red Cross); Dr. T. Dzierzkowski (Polish Red Cross); Dr. Fr. Svendsen (Danish Red Cross); Miss K. Rasmussen (Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations); Mr. H. W. O. de Bruyn (Netherlands Touring Club); Baron van Harinxma thoe Slooten (Royal Automobile Club of the Netherlands); Mr. de Meuse (Automobile Association of Great Britain); *temporary members.* Mr. J. Cuny (French Red Cross) and Mr. Louwet (Customs Administration of the French Finance Ministry), *by special invitation.*

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League, welcomed the members of the Commission and read them a resolution, passed by the Board of Governors in October, congratulating the Commission and its chairman on their splendid work and authorizing the Secretariat of the League to continue to provide secretarial facilities for the Commission.

After hearing Dr. Svendsen's report on "The equipment of first-aid posts on highways", the Commission passed a resolution determining the minimum equipment of a first-aid post.

The Commission afterwards discussed the proposal of the International Red Cross Committee for the organization of an international staff competition and requested Dr. Béhague and Mr. Clouzot to formulate concrete suggestions thereon.

Mr. Louwet, of the Customs Administration of the French Finance Ministry, sketched the broad outlines of an agreement which has been drawn up between France, Belgium and Switzerland to enable ambulances to cross the frontiers of those countries without hindrance. Miss Rasmussen then described the means at the disposal of the League of Nations for establishing international arrangements of this kind.

In this connexion, the Commission passed a recommendation to the effect that a uniform distinguishing mark should be adopted for ambulances in all countries and that they should be allowed to cross frontiers with the minimum of formalities. The League of Nations' Standing Committee on Road Traffic will be asked to examine the possibility of an arrangement between States to this effect.

Mr. de Bruyn intimated that, in 1932, there were 1,600 first-aid posts on the Dutch highways, organized either by the Red Cross or other relief bodies; 631 of these were telephone boxes.

The chairman showed those present a specimen of the wind-screen "sticker" sold throughout France by the *Union nationale des Associations de Tourisme* to raise funds for the promotion of first-aid posts. The "sticker" has been copyrighted in all countries to prevent sale by unauthorized persons. The U. N. A. T. is prepared to place it at the disposal of the national Societies and to give them any information they may desire on the subject, through the intermediary of the League.

The Commission requested the Polish Red Cross delegate to pursue the question of training drivers and conductors of public vehicles in first aid.

Mr. Maudslay described the organization of first aid on highways in Great Britain, as maintained since 1919 by the Joint Council of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. Ambulances are stationed all over the country, especially in rural districts, and serve not only for the conveyance of sick and injured but also for the victims of road accidents.

At the beginning of 1926 it was resolved, in view of the steady rise in the number of road accidents, to extend the first-aid services and to institute patrols along the most dangerous highways. In 1931, the number of persons injured in road accidents in Great Britain attained the startling total of 208,610, an increase of 23,610 over the preceding year. A large proportion of these were helped by the First-Aid Service and conveyed by ambulance to hospital. There are now approximately 1,000 first-aid posts in Great Britain. Complete figures are not yet available, but in the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex alone, nearly 1,500 victims of accidents were helped by the First-Aid Service between January and September.

The Commission invited Mr. Maudslay to compile a report on the activities of motor-ambulances in Great Britain.

The Commission left it to the discretion of its chairman to convene a further meeting as soon as the League of Nations shall have completed the study of the question submitted to it.

Resolutions passed by the Commission:

I

Pursuant to Dr. Svendsen's remarkable report, the Standing Commission on First Aid on Highways resolves that the minimum equipment of a first-aid post should comprise, in addition to a first aid chest of the type previously defined (1), a stretcher or tarpaulin sheet, a blanket, a book of instructions, a notice-board giving the necessary addresses, a set of requisition forms for the replenishment of

(1) Composition of a model first-aid chest as adopted by the Commission at its meeting on April 14th, 1932:

1 hemostatic bandage with device for securing it.
6 packets of carded cotton wool.
1 set of splints.
2 to 6 triangular bandages for slings.
4 wide gauze bandages.
4 narrow gauze bandages.
2 sterilized dressings, small.
2 sterilized dressings, medium.
2 sterilized dressings, large.
12 safety pins.
1 remedy for treating burns.
1 stimulant.
1 heart stimulant.
12 lumps of sugar.

supplies and equipment; two sign-boards for indicating the post.

Wherever possible, this material will be supplemented by the installation of a permanent telephone, lighting equipment and a second blanket; first aid training may be perfected by means of illustrated posters, and the road signals by directing arrows set up between posts.

II

The S. C. F. A. H. desiring,

On the one hand to have a uniform distinguishing mark for ambulance-cars adopted in all countries,

On the other hand that personnel and ambulance material be enabled to cross frontiers with the minimum of formalities,

Requests the Standing Committee on Road Traffic of the Communications and Transit Section of the L. O. N. to examine the possibility of an *arrangement* between States, not only as regards distinguishing marks for the afore-mentioned vehicles but also from the point of view of Customs and police.

Nansen International Office for Refugees

The Advisory Committee of Private Organizations for Refugees met at the headquarters of the League of Nations on December 15th. The Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies was invited to be represented at the meeting, which considered questions relating to the status of refugees in different countries and the management of the Nansen Fund.

The International Hospital Association

The evolution of the International Hospital Association is being watched with growing interest in every country of the world today. The latest achievement of the Association was the organization, in late September and early October, 1932, of a first series of International Post-Graduate Courses in Hospital Technique, which attracted a large attendance of superintendents, physicians, hospital matrons, architects and engineers from seventeen different countries. Over thirty world-known specialists delivered lectures which were followed by animated debates. The lectures on kitchen management, hospital linen and laundry were reproduced *in extenso* in the October issue of "Nosokomeion", the official mouthpiece of the International Hospital Association, published in Stuttgart by W. Kohlhammer.

The Third International Hospital Congress has been convened to meet at Knocke, on the Belgian coast, from June 28th to July 3rd 1933, when the ten Study Committees of the International Hospital Association will submit their reports. The agenda of the meeting will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin. A five-day study trip to the Netherlands will follow the Congress.

The Luigi devoto prize of the Royal Lombard Institute of Science and Literature

A prize of 10,000 lire will be awarded to the author of the most constructive treatise published between January 1st 1932 and December 31st 1933 on any aspect of the pathology of labour.

The competition is open to persons of all nationalities, but the work must be written in either Italian, French, English, Spanish or German. In the case of the three latter tongues, a summary must be attached in Italian or French.

Entries should reach the Royal Lombard Institute of Science and Literature (Regio Istituto Lombardo delle Scienze a delle Lettere), Via Brera 28, Milan, not later than 3 p.m. on December 31st 1933.

The prize was attributed in 1928-29 to Professor L. Teleky of Dusseldorf, from among ten competitors. The prize for 1930-31 will be awarded on January 6th 1933.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

International Courses

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies held in October, a resolution was passed requesting national Red Cross Societies to co-operate with the National Nursing Associations in securing funds for the proposed Florence Nightingale International Foundation and notably in raising the sum of £5,000 in the form of scholarships of £250, necessary to allow the Courses to be carried on through the academic period 1933-34 by which time it is hoped the Foundation will be constituted.

In response to this appeal the British Red Cross has offered two scholarships; three will be financed through the federated members of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain. These include scholarships of £250 offered by the League of St. Bartholemew's Nurses, the Nightingale Fellowship (St. Thomas' Hospital) and the London Hospital Nurses' League. A half scholarship has been offered by the Red Cross Society of Czechoslovakia.

The League of Red Cross Societies has made provision for five scholarship to be awarded, in full or part, to Red Cross nurses on the recommendation of their national Red Cross Societies. National Societies awarding scholarships are asked to notify the League at the earliest possible date.

Missions

Major Petersén, Director of the Relief Division, represented the League at a meeting of the International Juridical Committee on Aviation, held in Paris on December 7th last.

Dr. René, Sand Technical Counsellor, went to The Hague on December 16th to represent the League at the funeral of Dr. van Slooten Azn. late Secretary-General of the Netherlands Red Cross.

Mlle Lefebvre, Assistant-Director of the Nursing Division, returned to Paris on December 12th after a study tour in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, where she conferred with the leaders of the respective national Red Cross Societies in regard to the nursing questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Regional Red Cross Conference in Prague.

Study Visits Dr. Bohdan Zaklinski, Director-General of the Polish Red Cross, arrived in Paris on December 12th for a study visit. After examining the organization and activities of the Secretariat, Dr. Zaklinski exchanged views with the Secretary-General on several questions touching the relations between the Polish Red Cross and the League. He afterwards proceeded to Nancy, where he studied the social welfare activities of the French Red Cross in Eastern France and the organization for protection against chemical warfare. Dr. Zaklinski terminated his study visit on December 24th.

Herr Max Oschwald, of Zurich (Switzerland), who is engaged in work connected with charitable organizations throughout the world, paid a visit to the Secretariat from December 6th to 16th, for the purpose of studying the mechanism of the League, its programme and its methods of action.

BOOK REVIEWS

Summary of the November, 1932, issue of the **Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge**, published at Geneva by the International Red Cross Committee :

Hygiène et santé des troupes de débarquement, by Surgeon-Commander C. F. O. SANKEY, R. N. — *Dispositifs destinés à adapter aux véhicules de réquisition le brancard standardisé*, by General Dr. Stanislas ROUPPERT, Chief of the Polish Army Medical Service. — *Moyens de transport de blessés et de malades en montagne*, by Colonel J. THOMANN, Chief Pharmacist of the Swiss Army. — *Recherches entreprises sur les plaques d'identité et de cordon de suspension*, by Colonel J. THOMANN. — *Les bretelles Richardson-Richmond*, by Major-General D. J. COLLINS, Director of the County of London Branch of the British Red Cross. — *Appareils universels pour le transport des blessés sur skis*, by General Medical-Inspector MAROTTE, of the French Army.

Protection des populations civiles contre la guerre chimique : *La préparation de la reprise des travaux de la Conférence du désarmement.*

CHRONIQUE : *VI^e session du Conseil d'administration de l'Office Nansen. — La Société des Nations et la déclaration de Genève.*

BIBLIOGRAPHIE : *A travers les revues.*

BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE.

The Campaign against Venereal Disease in Norway, by Dr. Harald Engelsen. Published by the Norwegian Red Cross, 1932. Pp. 30.

In Norway the Red Cross is the acknowledged national organization dealing with venereal disease. It has adopted the principle that its sphere in this field must be limited to practical educational work; the moral side is left to other bodies.

With this clear limitation of its activities, the Norwegian Red Cross has just issued a pamphlet, written by Dr. Harald Engelsen, dealing with the most elementary facts. As Dr. Engelsen points out, between 10,000 and 11,000 persons are infected in Norway every year with venereal disease. It has been calculated that 6.5% of all deaths, 7% of all cases of deafness, and 15% of all cases of blindness, are due to syphilis. Some idea of what venereal disease costs the Norwegian Merchant Service is given by the fact, reported by the Norwegian Consul in New York, that in his administrative area in 1928 venereal disease among seamen cost Norway $15,000.

In addition to giving impressive figures such as these, Dr. Engelsen deals with such allied subjects as legislation in connexion with venereal disease and marriage.

British Red Cross Elementary Manual of First Aid. No. Ia, by A. T. Lakin, M. B. Cassell and Company Ltd. 1932. Illustrated. Pp. 197. Price: 1s. 6d. net.

This book is one of a series of authoritative text-books issued by the British Red Cross and written by Dr. A. T. Lakin. First published in 1932, it contains the essentials of first aid in simple language supplemented by excellent illustrations. One has only to turn to the chapters on the treatment of poisoning to discover how skilled the author has shown himself in condensing his information without imparting that breathless telegraphic style which is apt to irritate. Easy reference is facilitated by a carefully compiled index.

The British Red Cross Society's First Aid Manual (6th edition) edited by Dr. St. J.D. Buxton, is somewhat smaller than its predecessors thanks to the omission of two large appendices and matter which has been transferred to other publications of the British Red Cross. Certain chapters have been re-arranged and others have been re-written. The art of bandaging, for example, is still in evolution, and the author has found it necessary to walk with the times in this and in other respects. He is to be congratulated on having cut down anatomical information. He has introduced a table of the causes of insensibility which gives at a glance information which is sometimes needed in a hurry. The author has practised that parsimony in words which is so often conspicuous by its absence and which yet is so necessary when much information has to be condensed into little space.

Annual Report of the Rockefeller Foundation (1931). The Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York.

The latest report of the Rockefeller Foundation which has just been issued, is a substantial volume of some 400 pages.

During the year 1931, the Foundation, an organization devoted exclusively to philanthropic work, appropriated a total of $18,737,967.90. This sum was distributed among the five fields in which the Rockefeller Foundation's interests lie: the humanities, public health, medical social, and natural sciences.

Morale professionnelle de l'infirmière, by Mlle Chaptal. Introduction by M. Barthélemy. Second edition, revised and enlarged. A. Poinat, 21, rue Cassette, Paris, 1932. Pp. 201. Price : 12 francs.

This collection of short essays is admirably suited to the young nurse who may already have mastered the technique of nursing, but not those underlying principles which make all the difference between a good nurse and a bad. It is so easy to teach the mechanical side of nursing, how to take the temperature for example, and so difficult to inculcate such virtues as loyalty, discretion and cordiality. Mademoiselle Chaptal infuses her own personality into this book from beginning to end.

Florence Nightingale, sa vie et son œuvre, by Mme le Dr. Krebs-Japy. Introduction by Mlle Chaptal. A. Poinat, 21, rue Cassette, Paris, 1932. Pp. 134. Price : 12 francs.

This short history of Florence Nightingale, by one who has died since writing it, is an admirable summary of the chief features of this pioneer's life. The latter half of the book is devoted to a translation into French by Doctor Edouard Krebs of Florence Nightingale's notes on the care of the sick.

Kapesni Historica Prirucka (A Universal History Manual), by O. Dorazil. Prague, 1932.

One of the most distinguished collaborators of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, Mr. Otakar Dorazil, who is also a doctor of philosophy, has compiled a remarkable manual of world history, recently published by the Czechoslovak Red Cross, in which he narrates in tabloid form the territorial development of all the States of the world, from ancient Egypt onwards, following this with an analysis, by peoples and by centuries (from 1,000 A.D. to the present day), of the economic and social evolution of the world, and finally the history of religion, science and the arts. His remarks are exemplified by 79 maps, 73 illustrations, a chronological table of the most outstanding events and a chronological table of the chiefs of the principal States.

The vast erudition of the author, his judgment and his spirit of synthesis, render this little book a model of its kind and worthy of unstinted praise.

Le traitement des tuberculoses chirurgicales par l'huile iodée et les sels de calcium (Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis by Iodated Oil and Salts of Calcium), by A. Finikoff. Published by Maloine, 27, rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, Paris, 1932. Pp. 244.

We have here the description of a method first tested in Russia and later experimented in institutions in Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, Warsaw, Lvoff and Madrid. Out of fifty cases of tuberculous osteo-arthritis treated at the Hôpital Cochin in Paris, Finikoff achieved thirty-seven cures; equally satisfactory results have been obtained in the treatment of other forms of bone tuberculosis.

The author sets forth in detail the theoretical and experimental bases of his method, the technique adopted and the observations made on patients. If these results are confirmed, an immense stride forward will have been made in the treatment of so-called surgical tuberculosis which, by a *volte-face* almost unique in the annals of medicine, will thus become subject once more to non-operational methods.

THE RED CROSS : EVERYONE'S OPPORTUNITY

" Man cannot live worthily, cannot live satisfactorily, if he limits himself to mere animal existence. Man needs to live in love and charity with his neighbours.

The Red Cross offers a wonderfully appropriate field for the cultivation and practice of the idealistic virtues. To all who think as men, who feel as men, I say: Come to the Red Cross! The Red Cross will give you the means to translate your generous impulses into action. In the Red Cross field, not in wartime only, but in time of peace as well, each one of us can find a ready outlet for the realization of the ideals he cherishes. "

Extract from a speech delivered at the first Balkan Red Cross regional conference in Beograde, in September 1930, by the late Marco Lecco, ex-President of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

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***NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES:** *Croix-Rouge des Indes néerlandaises* — Weltwreden, Java.

***NEW ZEALAND:** *New Zealand Red Cross Society* — 63 Dixon Street, P.O. Box 969, Wellington. — Dr. COLQUHOUN.

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***URUGUAY:** *Cruz Roja Uruguaya* — Misiones 1325, Montevideo. — Señora E. Safons de ARRILLAGA.

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Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

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